

## JOINT NOTE FROM ALLIED POWERS TO SWEDEN IS LIKELY

Simple Declaration of Non-recurrence of Breach Not Enough, U. S. View

### POOR EXCUSES

Diplomatists Astounded At Foreign Office View No Impropriety Involved

### 64 CABLES SENT

Recall Fact Germany Knew Of Sailing Of General Pershing's Troops

(Hester's Agency War Service)

Washington, September 11.—Diplomatists and American officials are astounded at the view of the Swedish Foreign Office that there was no impropriety in permitting the German representative at Buenos Aires to communicate with Berlin through Swedish diplomatic channels.

The State Department emphasizes that a simple declaration by Sweden that steps will be taken to prevent a recurrence of such improprieties is not enough. The matter may be a subject for consultation among the Allies and any hesitation on the part of Sweden to carry measures to remedy the matter far enough may result in representations being made by all the Allies.

#### Appeal To Vatican

New York, September 12.—The New York Tribune remarks that the Swedish revelation throws a lurid light on what would have been the issue of the Stockholm Conference. This new incident will be accepted by the world as a fresh demonstration of the impossibility of making peace with Germany.

The New York World appeals to the Vatican to openly join the forces of justice and civilization against the nation of murderers.

A telegram from Washington says that it is known that, till July 9, sixty-four telegrams had been despatched by the Swedish legation at Buenos Aires to the German Foreign Office. In this connection, it is recalled that the Germans received information concerning the departure of the American destroyers and General Pershing's transports for Europe.

#### Call Explanation Feeble

London, September 12.—There is a sharper tone in the comments today with regard to the explanation given by Sweden, whose Foreign Office is denounced as feeble and trifling. The newspapers are confident that the explanation given will not appease the resentment of the Swedish people at the treacherous action, which, if not disowned and those responsible punished, will assuredly result in prompt action by the Allies.

Reuter's Agency is informed that, up to the present, the Foreign Office has no official cognisance of Sweden's reply to the American disclosures. The text of the official communique published in Stockholm was only received late last night and, therefore, it is impossible to make any statement, but competent quarters feel that the Swedish Note is a piece of special pleading and, even if Sweden takes the line that she was not aware of the contents of the messages, it is felt that such an absence of knowledge would not relieve the complexity of the Swedish Government in its un-neutral action. Clearly, the action taken was in its highest degree un-neutral and its character was accentuated as it was in violation of the definite undertakings given earlier by the Swedish Government. Sweden, too, must know full well that the objection to the transmission of messages through Swedish official channels did not apply only to transmission to the United States, but was general.

It is impossible to believe that Sweden will be content to allow the imputation upon her honor to remain without taking action to disavow the guilty parties.

#### Denial To Scandinavia

Christiania, September 11.—The Morgenbladet deeply regrets Sweden's furtherance of U-boat warfare against neutrals, even if unwitting. "Secretary of State Lansing's disclosures are likely to destroy Sweden's leadership in the Scandinavian Alliance," moreover, they constitute a direct danger to the neutrality of Sweden, in which Denmark and Norway may be involved.

(Continued on Page 2)

## Airman Cited As Model In Army Orders Of France



LIEUT. RAOUL LUFBERY

"Adroit and intrepid, and a true model for his comrades," is the official praise handed out to Lieutenant Raoul Lufbery, the young American member of the Lafayette Escadrille, after he had brought down his tenth enemy aeroplane.

## Dr. Wu Won't Accept Canton Appointment

Dr. Wu Ting-fang last night authorized THE CHINA PRESS to say that he will not accept the appointment of Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Canton cabinet. Neither will he go to Canton. Dr. Wu preferred not to give his reasons or to discuss the matter beyond that.

## 9 German Aeroplanes Downed In 24 Hours

### British Naval Airmen's Record Alone; Many Important Bases Also Bombed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 12.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:—Many operations by the naval air service have been carried out during the past 24 hours. One of our patrols shot down an enemy machine into the sea and another into our line, the crew being taken prisoners. We shot down two other machines and drove down five during a bombing raid.

We bombed the aerodromes at St. Denis Westren and Condrode, Bruges Docks, the railway junction at Thourout and the railway near Ghent. Several tons of explosives were dropped.

We also dropped many tons of explosives on Spa Rappehoek and Thourout aerodrome and the ammunition-dump at Engel. Our bombs caused an explosion and a fire in the dump and set fire to the hangars. We shot down one enemy machine. All ours returned.

#### TYPHOON WARNING!

Siccardi Observatory courteously informed THE CHINA PRESS at 1.40 o'clock this morning, that a typhoon is getting unpleasantly near. It has taken a recurve down Kwangtung way, and is now moving towards the mouth of the Yangtze. Thus, it is warned that bad weather may be expected on the Eastern and Yellow Seas—and it may be the Band Gardens also.

## German Consular Men Hit By Max Kindler's Evidence In Forged Passport Case

Witness Declares Counterfeit Papers Made Under Threat Of Boycott By Consulate Official

Sensational charges of the activities of German Consular officials here in procuring forged and counterfeited passports of other nationalities for the purpose of passing out German subjects were contained in testimony given in the Mixed Court yesterday.

The evidence came out in the case of four Chinese charged with passport forgeries. The charges were made by Max Kindler, the Austrian dentist who is one of the eight men charged with conspiracy for the attack upon the Austrian Consulate and whose name figured in the Ettlinger passport case. He is the prosecution's chief witness in the present case.

According to his story the German Consular officials threatened to have his business boycotted unless he aided in securing the forgeries and these documents were used successfully in effecting the flight of a number of persons.

The defendants in the present case are: Yeu Zung-tai, manager of the May Sun Printing Company, Foochow Road.

Yang Ying-tao, manager of the Chung Hua Printing Company, Sina Road.

Loh Kien-tai, shopkeeper, Honan Road.

The charge formerly included one Tsu Dau-tai, a lift attendant, alleged to have been in Kindler's employ, but on motion of Mr. K. E. Newman, prosecutor, the charge was yesterday withdrawn.

The case was heard by Messrs. Byrne and Magistrate Kwan. Mr. F. W. Hadley appeared for Yeu, Messrs. J. A. Salmon and W. S. Fleming for Yang, and Mr. J. G. Priestwood for Loh.

In addressing the court Mr. Newman stated that the three defendants were managers of three Chinese printing shops and that Kindler would testify that they had, at his instruction, made replicas of passports. The forgeries involved a Spanish passport—the same bogus document which figured in the Ettlinger case—and a Norwegian passport. The first was printed at the Foochow Road establishment and the second was worked on by both the other defendants, the Sina Road company finally turning out a satisfactory facsimile. The whole point of the case, Mr. Newman said, would be the question of guilty knowledge. One of the defendants, he

stated, had already admitted having something to do with the making of the papers.

Kindler was then placed in the box. About 15 months ago, he narrated, a German military officer had come to his office for some dental work. He was insistent that the work be done speedily as he wished to leave Shanghai without delay to return to Europe and the German front. He confided that he had just escaped from Siberia. Kindler said that he had told the man he did not believe he could get out of Shanghai as boats were being carefully watched and no Germans or Austrians were allowed to leave the port. The officer had then remarked that there were ways of eluding suspicion and had shown him a Russian passport. The passport had obviously been washed out in parts with acids and Kindler expressed surprise that the man should think he could pass it off for genuine. The German had then left his office.

The following day when the man called again he told Kindler, according to the testimony, that he had spoken to Mr. Getchen, Chancellor of the German Consulate, who wished to speak to the dentist. Kindler said that he went, with some reluctance, to the Consulate. Getchen had waited until they were alone and then spoke of the Russian passport. He also was of the opinion that it would not pass scrutiny, that it was not much good.

"Do you mean that Mr. Getchen would not put his money on it?" asked Mr. Newman.

"Yes," replied Kindler.

Continuing his story, Kindler stated that Getchen told him the German officer was a very important man. He asked Kindler what he could suggest to make it easy for the man to leave Shanghai. Kindler replied that if he wanted to send people to Europe he must provide proper documents, not such a passport as the one he had seen.

Here was introduced the second of the Consular figures.

Kindler said that at this point in the conversation Mr. Shaller, of the German Intelligence Department, entered the room and took part in the discussion. He asked Kindler if he could not get hold of a neutral passport from someone.

"Why don't you get it yourself?" the witness said he had replied.

"We are officials and are not allowed to mix up in such things,"

(Continued on Page 2)

## Testing Braces Of French Parachute



Every detail of the French observation balloons is carefully tested before they are sent up about the firing lines. Here is shown a lieutenant making certain that the braces of a

parachute are strong enough and in perfect order before the ascent is made. This spirit of thoroughness has been responsible for saving the lives of many of the aerial observers.

## U.S. WAR OFFICE THANKS SHANGHAI AMERICANS

### State Department Informs Consulate Offer Of Service Is Appreciated

The Secretary of State at Washington has communicated to Mr. Sammons, the American Consul General in Shanghai, an expression of appreciation by the War Department at Washington to Americans residing in this Consular District who have tendered their services for war purposes.

The notification of tendering services has been made a matter of official record for such reference and further consideration as the needs of the service may require.

## Big Shipping Damage By Typhoon At Amoy

### Two Steamers Blown Ashore, Numerous Boats Destroyed; 40 Chinese Casualties

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Amoy, September 12.—Last night, a violent typhoon caused great damage here. The steamers Amakusa Maru (2,526 tons, Osaka Shosen Kaisha) and Keong Wai (1,777 tons, Norddeutscher Lloyd) are on shore, while five steam-launches and numerous Chinese junks and sampans have been entirely destroyed. No foreigners have been injured, but forty Chinese have been killed or drowned. The damage done cannot be estimated.

## Japanese Financial Agent Going to U.S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, September 12.—It has been decided that Japan shall despatch a special financial agent to the United States, for the purpose of holding an economic conference.

## 6 Submarines Attack Fleet of Merchantmen

### Washington Says Two Traders Destroyed And Probably One U-Boat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, September 11.—Official—Six submarines attacked a fleet of merchantmen off the French coast, on the 5th. Two merchantmen were lost and it is probable that one submarine was sunk.

## COSSACKS' HETMAN SENDS ULTIMATUM TO THE PREMIER

Will Isolate Capital By Cutting Rail If Kerensky Doesn't Submit

### ARMY 20 MILES OFF

New Generalissimo And Two Chief Commanders Join General Korniloff

### PARLEY IS DENIED

Rival Troops Discuss Issue But Kerensky Refuses To Meet Opponents

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 12.—General Korniloff's advanced troops have reached Gatchina, which is less than 20 miles from Petrograd. There is an important concentration of troops between Pskoff and Dno.

General Korniloff's Chief of Staff has telegraphed to M. Kerensky that, unless the latter acquiesces to General Korniloff's demands, a grave situation will be created at the front.

Up till Monday night, no collision had been reported between General Korniloff's and the Government's troops, but part of the rival forces have had a parley at Luga.

The Hetman of the Cossacks has telegraphed to Premier Kerensky, threatening to cut the Moscow to Petrograd railway unless he submits to General Korniloff. Members of the Government state that there is no prospect of Kerensky submitting to Korniloff's demands.

The newspapers state that General Korniloff, the new Generalissimo, General Denigine, the Commander-in-Chief on the south-western front and General Valutef, the Commander-in-Chief on the western front, have joined General Korniloff.

The Retch says that M. Milnikoff and General Alexieff have visited M. Kerensky and offered their services to avert civil war. M. Kerensky declined to negotiate with the law-breakers, but raised no objection to a new Cabinet negotiating with General Korniloff.

At a private conference between M. Kerensky and the ex-Ministers, it was agreed that General Alexieff should be the chief of such a Cabinet, but M. Kerensky eventually refused to entrust power to General Alexieff and opened negotiations with the Executive of the Soldiers' and Workers' Delegates. It is believed there will be a stronger Socialist representation in the new Cabinet, in which M. Tereschenko and M. Nekrasoff will be the sole non-Socialists retaining their posts.

The Cadet Party has agreed to participate in the re-constituted Cabinet, if that will avert civil war.

#### Savinkoff Rules Petrograd

M. Savinkoff has been appointed Military Governor of Petrograd. Minister Tseretoff has resigned, in order to create no difficulties for M. Kerensky.

The garrison at Kronstadt has placed itself at the disposal of the Executive of the Soldiers' and Workers' Delegates. The central committee has sent the district councils and military committees at the front and in the rear of the army telegrams denouncing Generals Korniloff and Lukomsky, the Chief of Staff and declaring that the Provisional Government and the Executive of the Soldiers' and Workers' Delegates are taking all measures to repress the movement and severely punish Korniloff's treason.

They also announce the appointment of General Klembovsky to the post of Generalissimo, adding that measures have been taken to prevent isolated military elements marching from Petrograd and appealing to the military committees not to carry out any orders given by General Korniloff or General Lukomsky.

#### Premier's Proclamation

M. Kerensky has also issued the following statement: "Korniloff's movement is rapidly collapsing. The commanders on all the fronts, except the south-western, have declared their fidelity to the Government and some of the commanders of General Korniloff's columns have arrived in

#### Mail Notices

##### MAILS CLOSE

#### For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Sept. 15  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Sept. 18  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Sept. 20  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Sept. 22  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Sept. 25  
For U.S., Canada and Europe:  
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Japan Sept. 14  
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador... Sept. 15  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. S'dzuka M. Sept. 16

#### For Europe:

Per — s.s. — Sept. 14  
Per — s.s. — Sept. 16  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Sept. 24  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Sept. 26  
The American Mail is due here today, per O.S.K. s.s. Hawaii Maru.

#### The Weather

Weather still very cloudy and gloomy, whilst the typhoon is now threatening the mouth of the Yangtze. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 85.1 and the minimum 71.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 78.7 and 60.8.



Petrograd and are demanding authorization to arrest their leaders.

"The Provisional Government has taken energetic measures for the defence of Petrograd, in the hope that bloodshed will be avoided. The news from the provinces indicates everywhere a spirit of loyalty and fidelity to the Government."

It is significant that the Novoye Vremya has been suppressed for publishing the proclamation issued by General Korniloff.

Philonenko, the commissioner at army headquarters, has been released and has returned to Petrograd. Legal proceedings have been opened against General Korniloff.

The fixed prices of cereals have been doubled, owing to the increased cost of transport.

#### Martial Law in Moscow

Martial law has been proclaimed in Moscow.

The Ukraine Parliament appeals to all military Ukrainians to support the Provisional Government. It declares that General Korniloff's victory would bring Russian democracy into subjection and the Ukraine to a new enslavement.

#### Arrest High Officers

London, September 12.—The Russian Premier, M. Kerensky, has issued the following statement to superior officers everywhere acting in agreement with the Government and the committees at the front:

"General Denigine, together with the headquarters staff, have been arrested and also General Erdelli, who has broken the obedience of the army. Several of General Erdelli's staff have been arrested and only the small detachments which General Korniloff is leading against Petrograd remain deluded regarding their position. Their advance has been arrested and the bond between them broken and individual units have sent delegations to Petrograd, requesting the arrest of the commanders who have betrayed the Government."

"The Government is taking energetic measures to defend Petrograd, in the hope that bloodshed and civil war will be avoided. It is receiving evidence of the loyalty of the troops and people in all provinces and the public organisations have announced their determination to support the Government. It is essential to the safety of the Fatherland that complete unity of action shall be preserved."

It is difficult to reconcile some of the reports from Petrograd. For example, the news that General Kaledine, General Denigine and General Valutef are supporting General Korniloff conflicts with M. Kerensky's statements that the movement against the Government is collapsing.

#### One-Sided Story

It should be remembered that, up to the present, only one side of the story has reached London. The remarks made by M. Skobelev to the Executive of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, dated yesterday, indicate that General Korniloff has also issued a proclamation, but it has not been published.

The news from Russia continues to come exclusively from Provisional Government sources. M. Nekrasov, the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, informed a pressman: "The political situation is perfectly favorable," adding: "The Ministers resumed their posts, except two and Government troops

occupy Pskoff." If the latter statement is accurate these troops must have come from the Riga front.

There is no further news of Korniloff's cavalry, which were reported to be marching on Petrograd.

M. Kerensky, as Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, issues the following:—"By Russia's armed forces, I declare my complete faith in all ranks of the army and fleet. Everyone, whether General or soldier, will be punished for the slightest disobedience. It is time to cease playing with the fate of our country."

#### Workmen's Militia

The Russian Provisional Military Committee has issued a wireless statement announcing that a Workmen's Militia has been organized in Petrograd. Numerous further arrests have taken place in Petrograd. The statement adds that the state of mind of General Korniloff's troops near Luga is unsettled. The majority of the troops at the front support the Provisional Government, which has created new departments for the following purposes: to satisfy the needs of the army, to create a bond between the regimental and the district committees, and for the defence of Petrograd and also a Strategic Department.

A telegram from Petrograd says that, when presenting General Korniloff's ultimatum to M. Kerensky, Kerensky stated that General Korniloff was supported by "a group of political workers," meaning an organisation of members of the Duma, Moscow manufacturers and other Conservatives who are in opposition to the Moscow Conference. Their demands included the transfer of the portfolio for war from M. Savinkoff.

#### German Bulletin

A German official communiqué reports: "We repulsed Russian reconnoitering parties between the Baltic and the Duna. The total number of prisoners captured in the battle of Riga was 8,900. We also captured 325 cannon, several trains and other booty. We repulsed five attacks south-westward of Turgul and Okna." Moscow, September 11.—A meeting of the garrison, workers, professional classes and railwaymen have passed a vote of loyalty to the Provisional Government. The Municipality of Moscow has issued a proclamation in which it exhorts the ancient Capital to arise as one man and defend the Revolution and appeals to all the towns in Russia to rally to the Government.

#### Joint Note To Sweden Is Likely

(Continued from Page 1)

The idea of an international conference under Swedish chairmanship has been destroyed for evermore." Dagblad Scores Ministry Stockholm, September 11.—The Dagblad laments Germany's breach of Swedish neutrality. "The lack of caution of our Foreign Office casts doubts on our impartiality, which, though unjustified, must damage and humiliate us." The journal suggests that the manner of the publication of

the disclosures was intended to influence public opinion in the direction of arraying the whole of Europe against Germany.

The Dafenskyheter and the Stockholm Tidningen are both convinced that the Swedish authorities were ignorant of the scandalous manner in which their facilities were misused.

The Socialist leader, Dr. Branting, in an article, in Social Demokraten, says that the Foreign Office is seriously compromised and the country humiliated by revelations which have tarnished its good name in the world.

#### German Press Silent

Amsterdam, September 11.—With regard to the Lansing disclosures, the Cologne Gazette sees nothing extraordinary in the action of Germany. Otherwise, the German newspapers are silent on the subject.

#### German Consulate Hit By Evidence

(Continued from Page 1)

said Shaller. "You see everybody here is doing his bit for his country."

"Did he say 'his bit'?" asked the Assessor.

"Yes," said Kinder. "He meant 'his duty.'"

"I was under the impression," said Mr. Byrne, "that that was a peculiarly British expression." Kinder went on to say that Shaller had declared to him, "don't see why you should not show that you are doing something. Many others are doing more than you are asked to do." Upon his refusal to have anything to do with the matter the witness said Kinder gave him to understand that if he did not do as requested it would be very prejudicial to him and his business.

"A single word at the German Club would be sufficient to boycott your profession," was the threat used. His business not being in a very flourishing condition at that time, Kinder said that he thought it best to keep on good terms with the Consulate people. So he told them of having done dental work some three weeks previously for a man from the Shantung Mining Co., a Rumanian under Spanish protection and possessed of a Spanish passport. He and Shaller had thereupon engaged a carriage and begun a hunt for this man. They combed the bars of Hongkew and eventually found their man, whom they took to Tollefson's hotel in Chaufong Road. The next day Shaller came to his office, Kinder continued, and suggested that a photograph be made of the Spanish passport for the purpose of making copies. He had finally agreed and sent his boy to May Sun's office, opposite Central Police station.

"Why did you go to May Sun's?" asked Mr. Newman.

"They used to do similar documents for other firms," said the witness.

"What other firms?"

"He used to send documents for Bethel," replied Kinder.

Afterwards, Kinder said, he had

gone to May Sun's himself and asked them if they could print 100 copies of the passport. They agreed to do so and he paid them either \$28 or \$38. The signature of the passport was also printed, from a wooden block, together with the coats of arms. Later the German officer took two of the copies to the German Consulate, telling the witness that he must keep the remaining 98. He kept them for about a month and Mr. Shaller took away several copies. In the meantime five or six men were sent away from Shanghai.

"By means of these passports?" asked Mr. Newman.

"Yes."

Afterwards Shaller had come to him, the witness said, and remarked that it was risky for so many people to travel on the same sort of passport. He asked the witness to approach an official of the Norwegian Consulate and try to get an original Norwegian passport from which copies could be made. Kinder said that he subsequently met a Chinese interpreter, named Chang, from this Consulate and asked him to get the passport. The man had replied that he could not as they were locked in the safe. He reported to Shaller, who told him to find a man with a Norwegian passport as he had found the man with the Spanish document. The official kept insisting and finally the witness found the man who had aided in getting the Spanish document.

With his aid another man was found—a red-faced, light-haired man—in the name of one Tollefson, said to be a second officer on a steamer. He wanted \$100 for the passport but finally accepted \$2 a day while it was being copied. It was first taken to the same printing shop as the first but they said they were unable to do the work and directed the witness to the Honan Road shop, where the prisoner Loh said he could not do all of the document but would make copies of the stamp. Consul Eltzen's signature, the vice and the British Consular ink seal. The rest would be done by a friend. Subsequently the passport facsimile was found to be unsatisfactory and witness refused to accept it. The original was then taken back to May Sun's and then, by one of their employees, to the Sinza Road establishment. Here they agreed to make 12 copies for \$6 each. Kinder said that he paid about \$30 on account. He took one of the copies when they were made to Shaller, who said it was very good. Shaller subsequently paid \$72 for the printing and paid the Norwegian, whose name was afterwards found to be Koerner, for the use of the passport.

The case was adjourned until tomorrow.

#### Germany Out Of War Since Marne Battle

Power Shattered Then And All Hope Of Victory Gone, Is Anniversary Tribute

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 6.—The Paris edition of the New York Herald, on the occasion of the celebration of the battle of the Marne, writes:—"Today, September 6, will be commemorated under the auspices of the French Government, represented by President Poincare, M. Ribot and M. Faileve, at an anniversary which is precious not alone to France, but to all civilisation."

"Three years ago saw the opening of the formidable battle of the Marne, which definitely broke the German offensive. It did more than that: it shattered every hope of the Hohenzollerns to establish their hegemony over Europe, nullified all the 44 years of German military preparations and saved the nations of the old world and the new from the most brutal and abject domination that has ever existed."

"It is no exaggeration to say that Germany lost the war on the Marne. To appreciate the full truth of this, one has only to try and imagine the situation which would exist today if the heroic Franco-British army had lost the battle. Nothing in that case would have prevented a German occupation of Paris and, although that would not have ended the war, who can fall to see the dire consequences of such an occupation?"

"It was the Franco-British victory three years ago, September 6 to 11, 1914, that won the war for the Allies. It gave France time to remodel and recomplete her armament; it gave Britain time to raise, equip and train the millions of soldiers who are now pressing the enemy so vigorously and successfully; it paved the way for the entry into the war of Italy, Rumania and the United States and it saved the world from servitude."

"The gratitude of all free men is due to the sublime troops which broke the power of Germany three years ago on the Marne."

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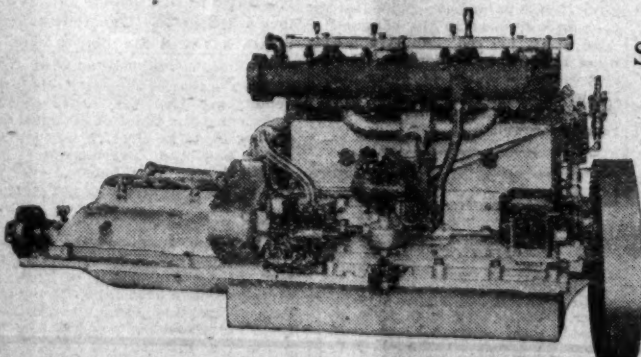
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## Krupp Accelerators Of Public Opinion At Work In Germany

### Wanted Annexation Of Belgium, Which Was Opposed By More Reasonable Petitioners, Says Gerard

By James W. Gerard

About March 1, 1916, it was reported that a grand council of war was held at Charleville and that in spite of the support of Tirpitz by Falkenhayn, the Chief of Staff, the Chancellor was sustained by the Emperor and once more beat the propositions to recommence ruthless submarine war.

In March, too, the "illness" of Von Tirpitz was announced, followed shortly by his resignation. On March 19, Von Tirpitz's birthday, a demonstration was looked for and I saw many police near his dwelling, but nothing unusual occurred.

I contemplated a trip to America, but both the Chancellor and Von Jagow begged me not to go.

From the time of the Lusitania sinking to that of the Sussex all Germany was divided into two camps. The party of the Chancellor tried to keep peace with America and did not want to have Germany branded as an outlaw among nations. Von Tirpitz and his party of naval and military officers called for ruthless submarine war, and the Conservatives, angry with Bethmann-Hollweg because of his proposed concession as to the extension of suffrage, joined the opposition. The reception of our last Lusitania note in July, 1915, was hostile, and I was accused of being against Germany, although, of course, I had nothing to do with the preparation of this note.

#### Krupp Men At Work

The Deputies representing the great industrialists of Germany joined in August, 1915, in the attack on the Chancellor. These men wished to keep northern France and Belgium, because they hoped to get possession of the coal and iron deposits there, and so obtain a monopoly of the iron and steel trade of the Continent. Accelerators of public opinion, undoubtedly hired by the Krupp firm, were hard at work. These Annexationists were opposed by the more reasonable men, who signed a petition against the annexation of Belgium. Among the signers of this reasonable men's petition were Prince Hatzfeld (Duke of Trachenberg), head of the Red Cross; Dernburg, Prince Henkel Donnersmarck, Professor Delbrück, Von Harnack and many others.

The rage of the Conservatives at the Arabic settlement knew no bounds, and after a bitter article had appeared in the Tageszeitung about the Arabic affair that newspaper was suppressed for some days—a rather unexpected showing of backbone on the part of the Chancellor. Reventlow, who wrote for this newspaper, is one of the ablest editorial writers in Germany. An ex-naval officer, he is bitter in his hatred of America. It was said that he once lived in America and lost a small fortune in a Florida orange grove, but I never succeeded in having this verified.

#### Socialists In Bad Odor

After the Arabic settlement there followed in November, 1915, a moment for us of comparative calm. Mrs. Gerard was given the Red Cross order of the first and third classes and Jackson and Rives, of the embassy staff, the second and third classes. The third class is always given because one cannot have the first or second, unless one has the third or lowest.

There were rumors at this time of the formation of a new party really the Socialists and Liberals, as the Socialists as such were too unfashionable, in too bad odor, to open a campaign against the military under their own name. This talk came to nothing.

The Chancellor always complained bitterly that he could not communicate in cipher via wireless with Von Bernstorff. On one occasion he said to me: "How can I arrange, as I wish to in a friendly way, the Ancona and Lusitania cases if I cannot communicate with my Ambassador? Why does the United States Government not allow me to communicate in cipher?" I said: "The Foreign Office tried to get me to procure a safe-conduct for the notorious Von Rintelen on the pretense that he was going to do charitable work for Belgium in America; perhaps Washington thinks you want to communicate with people like that."

The Chancellor then changed the subject and said that there would be bad feeling in Germany against America after the war. I answered that that idea had been expressed by a great many Germans and German newspapers and that I had had private letters from a great many Americans who wrote if Germany in-

tended to make war on America after this war that perhaps we had better go in now. He then very amiably said that war with America would be ridiculous.

#### Cavell Case Prejudiced U. S.

The Chancellor asked me why public opinion in America was against Germany, and I answered that matters like the Cavell case had made a bad impression in America and that I knew personally that even the Kaiser did not approve of the torpedoing of the Lusitania.

The Chancellor said, "How about the Baralong?" I replied that I did not know the details and there seemed much doubt and confusion about that affair, but that there was no doubt about the fact that Miss Cavell was shot and that she was a woman.

I then took up in detail with him the treatment of British prisoners and said that this bad treatment could not go on. This was only one of the many times when I complained to the Chancellor about the condition of prisoners. I am sure that he did not approve of the manner in which prisoners of war in Germany were treated, and he always complained that he was powerless where the military were concerned and always referred me to Bismarck's memoirs.

During this winter of submarine controversy an interview with Von Tirpitz, thinly veiled as an interview with a "high naval authority," was published in the usually most conservative of newspapers, the Frankfurter Zeitung. In this interview the "high naval authority" advocated ruthless submarine war with England and promised to bring about thereby the speedy surrender of that country. After the surrender, which was to include the whole British fleet, the German fleet, with the surrendered British fleet added to its force, was to sail for America and exact from that country indemnities enough to pay the whole cost of the war.

After his fall Von Tirpitz, in a letter to some admirers who had sent him verses and a wreath, advocated holding the coast of Flanders as a necessity for the war against England and America.

The successor of Von Tirpitz was Admiral von Holtzendorff, a brother of the Holtzendorff who is Ballin's right-hand man in the management of the Hamburg-American Line.

Because of the more reasonable influence and surroundings of Von Holtzendorff, I regarded his appointment as a help toward peaceful relations between Germany and America.

#### Kaiser To See Gerard

I have told in another chapter how the Emperor had refused to receive me as Ambassador of a country which was supplying munitions to the Allies.

From time to time since I learn-

ed of this in March, 1915, I kept insisting upon my right as Ambassador to be received by the Emperor, and finally, early in October, 1915, wrote the following letter to the Chancellor:

Your Excellency:

Some time ago I requested you to arrange an audience for me with His Majesty.

Please take no further trouble about this matter. Sincerely yours,

JAMES W. GERARD.

This seemed to have the desired effect. I was informed that I would be received by the Emperor in the new palace at Potsdam on October 22. He was then to pay a flying visit to Berlin to receive the new Peruvian Minister and one or two others. We went down in the train to Potsdam, Von Jagow accompanying us, in the morning, and it was arranged that we should return, leaving Potsdam on the train a little after 1 o'clock. I think that the authorities of the palace expected that I would be with the Emperor only for a few minutes, as, when I was shown into the room where he was, which was a large room opening from the famous shell hall of the palace, the Peruvian Minister and the others to be received were standing waiting in that hall.

The Emperor was alone in the room and no one was present at our interview of October 22, 1915. He was dressed in a Hussar uniform of the new field gray, the parade uniform, of which the frogs and trimmings were of gold. A large table in the corner of the room was covered with maps, compasses and scales and rules and looked as if the Emperor there, in company with some of his aides, or possibly the Chief of Staff, had been working out the plan of campaign of the German armies. The Emperor was standing, so, naturally, I also stood, and, according to his habit, which is quite Rooseveltian, he stood very close to me and talked very earnestly. I was fortunately able to clear up two distinct points which he had against America.

#### To Stand No Nonsense From U. S.

The Emperor said that he had read in a German paper that a number of submarines built in America for England had crossed the Atlantic to England escorted by ships of the American navy. I was, of course, able to deny this ridiculous story at the time and furnished definite proofs later. The Emperor complained because a loan to England and France had been floated in America. I said that the first loan to a belligerent floated in America was a loan to Germany. The Emperor sent for some of his staff and immediately inquired into the matter. The member of the staff confirmed my statement. The Emperor said that he would not have permitted the torpedoing of the Lusitania if he had known and that no gentleman would kill so many women and children. The Emperor showed great bitterness against the United States and repeatedly said, "America had better look out after this war" and "I shall stand no nonsense from America after the war."

The interview lasted about an hour and a quarter, and when I finally emerged from the room the officers of the Emperor's household

were in such a state of agitation that I felt sure that they must have thought something fearful had occurred. As I walked rapidly toward the door of the palace in order to take the carriage which was to drive me to the train one of them walked along beside me, saying: "Is it all right? Is it all right?"

#### Diplomats Wait Outside Door

The unfortunate diplomats who were to have been received and who had been standing all this time outside the door waiting for an audience, missed their train and their lunch.

At this interview the Emperor looked very careworn and seemed nervous. When I next saw him, however, which was not until the end of April, 1916, he was in much better condition.

I was so fearful in reporting the dangerous part of this interview on account of the many spies, not only in my own embassy but in the State Department, that I sent but a very few words in a roundabout way by courier direct to the President.

The year 1916 opened with this great question still unsettled, and, in effect, Germany gave notice that after March 1, 1916, the German submarines would sink all armed merchantmen of the enemies of Germany without warning. It is not my place here to go into the agitation of this question in America nor into the history of the votes in Congress, which, in fact, upheld the policy of the President. A proposal as to armed merchantmen was issued by our State Department, and the position taken in this was apparently abandoned at the time of the settlement of the Sussex case, to which I now refer.

In the latter half of March, 1916, a number of boats having Americans on board were torpedoed without warning. These boats were the Eagle Point, the Englishman, the Manchester Engineer and the Sussex. One American was killed or drowned on the Englishman, but the issue finally came to a head over the torpedoing of the channel passenger boat Sussex, which carried passengers between Folkestone and Dieppe, France.

#### Sinking Of Sussex

The Sussex was torpedoed on March 24, near the coast of France. Four hundred and thirty-six persons, of whom seventy-five were Americans, were on board. The captain and a number of the passengers saw the torpedo and an endeavor was made to avoid it. After the boat

(Continued on Page 3)

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# Smiles from the Mixed Court

Truth gets crushed to earth so often in the Mixed Court that rising again comes as a matter of habit, but yesterday it got a strange blow that nearly made it take the court for good.

Wang Yui-sung was the prisoner at the bar. Wang had been arrested for trying a Chinese variation of the shell game in an alley off some road or other. It was the old game of guessing which of the three shells the pea is under, except that in this case it was played with cards.

Wang came up with the usual bland look on his face. Everybody was expecting the old stuff—no, he wasn't gambling, he was only there to visit a friend and the friend showed him some cards, and all that sort of stuff. So, they asked him whether he was guilty. Sure, he answered promptly, he was. And everybody blinked.

And then—besides, added Wang, he had been convicted once before, for the same thing. And the assessor steadied himself on his seat and a policeman sent for a drink of water.

"Is that so?" said the assessor, thinking to himself that the seal for confession was probably due to the fact that there were eleven or twelve convictions against him. So they sent a policeman to look it up.

In a couple of minutes he came back. His mouth was wide open, his face looked blank. And when he had become coherent, he informed the court that the accused had a clean record, that he never had been convicted before.

Ammonia and brisk rubbing of the wrists brought everybody around all right.

## The Perennial Mother

There was something of the reverse English in the next case. It was Wang Tsung-zhang. He was up for loitering and returning from expulsion.

But believe Wang, he is a misunderstood guy. Here he had heard that his dear old mother, the old mother on whose knee he had learned to lisp his evening prayer, was ill, and he had come just for a few minutes to comfort her on her bed of pain—and here he was arrested. Wasn't life cruel?

And where, says the magistrate, does your dear old mother live?

Let me see, now, says Wang, at—at—I have such a bad memory for numbers.

And just then a policeman interpolated the remark that poor suffering Wang had had fourteen previous convictions and that the last time it was his father who was sick. Six months.

## Loh Family Has Some Trouble

"So, woman!" hoarsely exclaimed Loh Tuh-ping, majestically folding his arms across his breast and confronting the sharer of his joys and sorrows with triumphant mien. "So, woman, I have found you out. Come with me."

And he led her upstairs where the

family amah was washing. He seized the amah by the wrist.

"The truth, wench," said he. "Has she a sweetheart?" And when she hesitated, he smote her. "The truth," he kept on repeating, each time smiting.

This is only the beginning. The rest is as clear as a Russian communique. With a map and a clear mind you might understand it. Suffice it to say that Loh Tuh-ping batted his wife in the eye, and she sent for her brother, who batted Loh Tuh-ping in the eye, and Loh Tuh-ping then called in his brother, who batted Loh Tuh-ping's wife's brother in the eye, and then Loh Tuh-ping's whole family came over to Loh Tuh-ping's house and everybody batted everybody else in the eye, and that's how it all started. Anyway three of them were fined \$30.

## FOOTBALL GAMBLERS

Mr. Justice Darling's Scathing Rebuke

London, July 25.—"It would amuse the whole world that twelve men were brought here in the middle of the war to decide solely and simply who won in a gamble. I have read that paper is scarce and not to be wasted, and then people must go and use it for this kind of nonsense."

Thus Mr. Justice Darling in a football competition action which came before him yesterday.

The action was brought by Mr. H. Freeman, a worker at Woolwich Arsenal, against the proprietors of The Sunday Chronicle and The Illustrated Sunday Herald to recover \$300 offered by them as a prize in a football competition. Judgment was returned for the defendants.

Mr. H. G. Robertson, for Mr. Freeman, contended that he had won the competition by sending in a correct forecast of eighteen matches. The other side contended that only seven coupons were sent in, instead of eight, as represented.

It was stated that the competitions were now discontinued, whereupon the judge observed, "Perhaps the editors have discovered there is a war on."

In giving judgment for the defendants he added that he wished that he could decide for Mr. Freeman, as it would perhaps put an end to what he regarded as nothing but a gamble and the expenditure of time and money which might be better employed. It was a public scandal that an official like himself should be paid, and the jury brought there, to consider nothing but rubbish of this kind.

## Krupp Accelerators Of Opinion Work

(Continued from Page 3)

was struck the many passengers took to the boats. Three Americans were injured and more than forty persons lost their lives, although the boat was not sunk, but was towed to Boulogne.

I was instructed to inquire from the German Government as to whether a German submarine had sunk the Sussex. At my repeated request, the Foreign Office called on the Admiralty for a report of the torpedoing of the Sussex, and, finally, on the tenth of April, the German note was delivered to me. In the meantime, and before the delivery of this note, I had been assured again and again that the Sussex had not been torpedoed by a German submarine.

In this note a rough sketch was enclosed, said to have been made by the officer commanding the submarine, of a vessel which he admitted he had torpedoed, in the same locality where the Sussex had been attacked and at about the same time of day.

It was said that this boat which was torpedoed was a mine layer of

the recently built Arabic class and that a great explosion, which was observed to occur in the torpedoed ship, warranted the certain conclusion that great amounts of munitions were on board, and the note concluded: "The German Government must therefore assume that injury to the Sussex was attributable to another cause than attack by a German submarine."

## Sussex Case Investigation

The note contained an offer to submit any difference of opinion as to a mixed commission in accordance with The Hague convention of 1907. The Englishman and the Eagle Point, it was said, were attacked by German submarines only after they had attempted to escape, and an explanation was given as to the Manchester Engineer. With reference to the Sussex, the note continued:

Should the American Government have at its disposal other material at the conclusion of the case of the Sussex, the German Government would ask that it be communicated in order to subject this material also to investigation.

In the meantime, American naval officers, etc., had been engaged in collecting facts as to the sinking of the Sussex. This evidence, which seemed overwhelming, and, in connection with the admissions in the German note, absolutely conclusive, was incorporated in the note sent to Germany in which Germany was notified.

Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect abandonment of this present method of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German empire altogether. The issue was now clearly defined.

I have already spoken of the fact that for a long time there had been growing up two parties in Germany—one party headed by Von Tirpitz, in favor of what the Germans called "rucksichtloser," or ruthless submarine war, in which all enemy merchant ships were to be sunk without warning, and the party then headed by the Chancellor, which desired to avoid a conflict with America on this issue.

## Tirpitz Made Modern Navy

As I have explained in another chapter, the military have always claimed to take a hand in shaping the destinies and foreign policies of Germany. When the Germans began to turn their attention to the creation of a fleet Von Tirpitz was the man who in a sense became the leader of the movement and, there-

fore, the creator of the modern navy of Germany. A skillful politician, he for years dominated the Reichstag, and on the question of submarine warfare was most efficiently seconded by the efforts of the Navy League, an organization having perhaps 1,000,000 members throughout Germany. Although only one of the three heads of the navy (he was Secretary of the Navy), by the force of his personality, by the political position which he had created for himself and by the backing of his friends in the Navy League, he really dominated the other two departments of the navy, the marine staff and the marine cabinet.

Like most Germans of the ruling class, ambition is his only passion. These Spartans do not care either for money or for the luxury which it brings. Their lives are on very simple lines, both in the army and navy, in order that the officers shall not vie with one another in expenditure, and in order that the poorer officers and their wives shall not be subject to the humiliation which would be caused if they had to live in constant contact with brother officers living on a more luxurious footing.

Von Tirpitz's ambition undoubtedly led him to consider himself as a promising candidate for Bismarck-Holweg's shoes. The whole submarine issue, therefore, became not only a question of military expediency and a question for the Foreign Office to decide in connection with the relations of America to Germany, but also a question of internal politics, a means of forcing the Chancellor out of office.

The advocates for the ruthless war were drawn from the navy and from the army and from among those who believed in the use of any means of offense against their enemies, and particularly in the use of any means that would stop the shipment of munitions of war to the allies. The army and the navy were joined by the Conservatives and by all those who hoped for the fall of the Chancellor. The Conservative newspapers, and even the Roman Catholic newspapers, were violent in their call for ruthless submarine war, as well as violent in their denunciations of the United States of America.

## Guardian Angels

American passengers on merchant ships of the enemy were called "schutzengel" (guardian angels); caricatures were published, such as one which showed the mate reporting to the captain of an English boat that everything was in readiness for sailing and the captain's inquiry, "Are you sure that the American schutzengel is on board?"

The numerous notes sent by America to Germany also formed a frequent subject of caricature, and I remember particularly one quite clever one in the paper called Brummer, representing the celebrations in a German port on the

arrival of the one-hundredth note from America, when the mayor of the town and the military, flower girls and singing societies and "turnverein" were drawn up in welcoming array.

The Liberal papers were inclined to support the Chancellor in his apparent intention to avoid an open break with America. But even the Liberal papers were not very strong in their stand.

The military, of course, absolutely despised America and said that America could do no more harm by declaring war than it was already doing to Germany, and that, possibly, the war preparations of America might cut down the amount of the munitions available for export to the enemies of the empire. As to anything that America could do in a military way, the navy and the army were unanimous in saying that as a military or naval factor the United States might be considered as less than nothing. This was the situation when the last Sussex note of America brought matters to a crisis, and even the crisis itself was considered a farce, as it had been simmering for so long a period.

With this arrival of the last American Sussex note I felt that the situation was almost hopeless; that this question which had dragged along for so long must now inevitably lead to a break of relations and possibly to war. Von Jagow had the same idea, said that it was "fate" and that there was nothing more to be done.

(To Be Continued)

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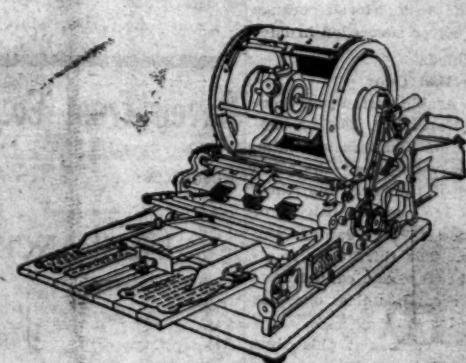
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## THE UNWRITTEN LAW UPHELD BY BRITISH JURY DESPITE JUDGE

Lieut. Douglas Malcolm Thrash  
And Then Shoots His  
Wife's Lover

SUSPECTED GERMAN SPY  
Coroner's Court Says Justifiable  
Homicide And Law Court  
Not Guilty

### Reuter's Service

London, September 11.—A very interesting trial, raising the question of the so-called "unwritten law," ended at the Old Bailey today. A wealthy jute merchant, Lieutenant Douglas Malcolm Thrash, of the Royal Field Artillery, was charged with the murder of a Russian named Anton Baumburg, a white-slave trafficker and a suspected German spy, with whom Mrs. Malcolm was intimate while Lieut. Malcolm was in France.

Lieutenant Malcolm, on returning from France, thrashed Baumburg, challenged him and finally shot him at his lodgings. He then surrendered to the police.

Lieutenant Malcolm warmly repudiated the suggestion that his wife had been unfaithful, but she made a full confession of her unfaithfulness in the Coroner's Court.

It was proved that Baumburg had a loaded revolver in a drawer at his lodgings. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide.

At the opening of the trial, Sir John Simon, who was defending the prisoner, shook hands with him. Mr. R. D. Muir, the prosecuting counsel, admitted that a mere recital of the facts was helpful to the defence.

Sir John Simon did not appeal to the "unwritten law," but urged that Lieutenant Malcolm acted in self-defence and to protect the honor of his wife.

The Judge, summing up, said that the "unwritten law" was based on the most elementary principles of British justice. A husband had no legal property in the body of his wife, nor was he entitled to murder or punish a man to whom she might choose to give herself.

The verdict of not guilty led to an unprecedented demonstration in the court in favor of the prisoner.

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Octobre, Novembre,  
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Tls. 100.—at 4/11 = £41.11.3 which was transferred on September 12 to the Belgian Relief Fund, c/o H. E. the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

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## Home Rule is Call Of Szechuen People

Outside Troops Coming To De-  
fend Province, But Past Makes  
Residents Suspicious

### Special Correspondence to the China Press

Chengtu, Aug. 24.—Things seem in a tangle again at Chengtu. When General Liu Tseng-hou evicted the late Tai Kan after his wanton attack on the Szechuenese and city burning, the people everywhere hailed him as their deliverer. From all sides he was pressed to act as the Military Governor. But Liu did not choose to ride in on such a popular ecstasy to the Governor's seat. He knew the strength of the various factions, guessed the old divisions would soon assert themselves and so he forbore. He desired first the peace of the province and to him place and power were secondary. Though guarding the seals of the chief civil and military offices he sent that of the Military Governorship to Chou Tao-kang, the General in command at Chungking and Peking ratified the step by appointing Chou as acting Military Governor.

But many of Liu's own men were dissatisfied and many others as well. The Provincial Assembly likewise disapproved. Its members wired to the Central Government, strongly pleading for Liu to be appointed. The newspapers wanted to air the views of the man on the street, but it is said the censor forbade the printing of such copy.

Then came the tough fighting with the Yunnanese in their attempt to get Szechuen for the South. The local army surprised indeed all expectations. It made perhaps some blunders in strategy but in determination and bravery its officers and men have made a new name for themselves. They "wiped up" the Yunnanese at Tzu Yang, Jenchow and Kiating, bringing the Southerners to a standstill. Weary of strife, the Yunnan men called for a cessation of hostilities.

Both sides lost heavily. Perhaps the Szechuenese seeing they had to drive their enemies back lost the more. Anyway, the Yunnanese wounded at Deshling alone numbered over a thousand. How many were collected at Suifu or Tsechow has not been made known. The Szechuenese wounded who returned to Chengtu report had it came not much short of two thousand. Many remained in the Kiating and other districts, so that all told the casualties were indeed heavy.

As I write it is anticipated that the Yunnanese strengthened by an army from Kweichow will return to the attack. What will he done now is a matter of speculation. General Yu is en route to Chungking with an outside force. He will link up with Chou Tao-kang there and plans will be laid to defend Szechuen and keep it for the Central Government.

The Szechuenese dread the incoming of outside men. They say they have suffered so severely from them that they want Home Rule now. There is no disloyalty in the cry, rather the reverse; they say it is the granting of the principle of the Republic to them; they should have the right conceded of managing their own affairs. And since they have bled so freely in defence of the Central Government they wonder why this is not understood as clearly as it ought to be at Peking.

Anyone has only to read our Chengtu newspapers daily to find out the strength of this feeling. The people ardently desire political liberty and heretofore the striving for place and spoils by men with armies at their back has prevented its realization. Hence their fear of more outside province soldiers coming.

With all the fighting that has gone on in the south, the district north and north-west of Chengtu has kept remarkably quiet. The contrast between this part and the country along the Yangtze River is very great. Here,

business goes on as usual and traveling is safe. There, robbers are everywhere. One missionary en route from Luichow to Suifu was several times held up by robbers; another going to Chungking was plundered four times over until almost everything was taken. Can one wonder that the people here hate fighting and wish that this quarrel between the north and the south were settled in a peaceable way?

The missionaries are now returning from the hills. They were greatly pleased that they were not in the city when the fighting was on between Tai Kan and Liu. Most of their houses were crammed with refugees during the trouble. The Chinese thought themselves safe once they got into a foreign compound. Missionaries have their critics but they are not to be found among the Chinese; they appreciate too deeply what our schools and hospitals and churches and charity organizations have done for them. We have full proof of this on every side. With the natives crowding into the missionary halls and lecture rooms as never before the opportunity this autumn of work will be much enlarged and the various societies are preparing to take full advantage of it.

### News Brevities

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Ltd., has received the following telegram from the head office: "The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 14 per cent per annum for the six months ended June 30 last."

Bishop Norris arrived in Shanghai Tuesday from Peking.

Mr. P. J. Buckland, a resident of Nagasaki for nearly twenty years, is dead according to a cablegram received at that port from London September 8.

Mr. "Jack" McGregor, manager of Messrs. Caldbeck, McGregor and Co., in London, who has been in the Royal Naval Air Service since October, 1914, has been transferred to the R. G. A. Cadet School at Trowbridge, Wiltshire and hopes to be appointed to a battery in three months time, according to word received here.

Mr. Wong Shih-yuen, former Chinese Consul-General in Canada, and many years ago an assistant magistrate at the Mixed Court, died recently. He had been appointed early this year by the salt revenue department to be collector of the Tachow District in Chekiang. His funeral is to be held September 23 at his residence on Sinza Road. All friends, both foreign and Chinese, are invited to attend. Mr. Wong was a native of Wuchow and a former student in the school of the Shanghai Arsenal. Following his resignation from the Mixed Court he was appointed Chinese Consul at Nagasaki and later was made Consul-General in Canada.

### JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE

Tokio, September 12.—The foreign trade of Japan for the first ten days of September shows:

	Yen
Exports	51,685,000
Imports	40,854,000
Excess of Exports over Imports	10,831,000

## SPORTS-- Latest News of Athletic World-- GOSSIP

### GAY CRUSADER WINS ST. LEGER SUBSTITUTE

Hot Odds-on Favorite Is Easy  
Victor By Six Lengths In  
Field Of Three

#### Reuter's Service

London, September 12.—The Newmarket September Stakes, the substitute for the St. Leger, was run this afternoon, with the following result:—  
Gay Crusader ..... 1  
Kingston Black ..... 2  
Dunsellon ..... 3  
Three ran. Won by six lengths; a bad third.

Betting: 11 to 2 on Gay Crusader, 33 to 1 against Kingston Black and 100 to 15 against Dunsellon.

### Shanghai Wins

#### Interport Bowls

Shanghai won the Interport Lawn Bowls match, played in Hankow Wednesday by 20 points to 15, according to word received. This is the second win in two years, Shanghai having taken the match held here last year by 24 points to 18.

#### Swimming

At a meeting of the Police Swimming Club, at the Municipal Baths, last evening, a one-length handicap was won by H. Pelling, with A. Paterson second and J. Wilson third. The time was 24 seconds.

A water polo match between North and South resulted in a draw of two goals each. The scorers were Jones and Wilson for the North and Pelling and Fry for the South.

#### Cricket

##### S.C.C. v. S. R. C.

The S.C.C. and S.R.C. will play on the S.C.C. ground at 1.45 tomorrow afternoon.

S.C.C. Team, G. M. Billings, C. S. Cheetham, W. C. G. Clifford, S. J. Deeks, R. W. Johnston, H. W. Kilby, E. G. B. Lover, Dr. H. H. Morris, E. W. Stagg, C. C. Whitehead, W. C. D. Turner (Capt).

##### S. C. C. 2nd XI v. Police

The S.C.C. 2nd XI vs. S.M. Police on Police Ground at 1.45 tomorrow afternoon:

S.C.C. Team, E. G. Barnes, C. Butland, F. W. Etheridge, Colin Martin, S. V. Mills, E. G. Norman, J. A. Robb, S. Vine, H. S. Wavell, H. Webb, H. Langley (Capt).

#### Tennis

##### S. C. C. v. S. R. C.

A match between the above will be played on the S. C. C. Ground, on Sunday at 4 p.m. for the best of 5 sets.

##### S.C.C. Team. v. S.R.C. Team.

L. R. Wheen ..... H. B. Ollerlessen  
St. G. R. Clark ..... W. C. Swift  
E. G. Norman ..... S. Wallace  
H. Webb ..... T. Veltch  
J. A. T. Thomas ..... T. Main

##### Dr. A. Moore ..... R. J. S. Brandt

G. D. Field ..... C. E. Ollerlessen

C. S. Cheetham ..... G. Madar

D. A. Cooke ..... A. V. White

J. A. Donnelly ..... A. N. Other

##### Cathay R. C. v. Police

This match, played on the Cathay Recreation Club grounds, was won by the Police with a close score of 44-67 games.

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## The China Press

**PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR  
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS**  
Office: 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

**THE CHINA PRESS**  
Publication Office: Canton and Kiangsu Rd., 5th Floor, New York Office.  
Washington Bureau: Metropolitan Bank Building, 10th Floor, New York.  
Subscription Rates:  
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year, \$12.00  
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month, \$1.00  
SUNDAY, per Year, \$4.00  
SUNDAY, per Month, \$0.33  
Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or \$6.00 per year.  
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.  
Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday 15 cents per copy.  
Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.  
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Post Office, Shanghai, China.  
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O. Telephone—1222 Business Office.  
1433 Editorial Department.  
Telegraph Address—NATPERSH SHANGHAI.

**THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated**  
Delaware, Publishers

## WEATHER

Weather still very cloudy and gloomy, with moderate and variable breezes in our regions. The typhoon of South China seems filling up on the coast of Kwangtung. A continental depression is apparently developing under its influence in Kiangsi province.

## CARD OF THANKS

MRS. NEUBERGER and family beg to thank all their friends, and the members of the Standard Oil Company, for their kind attendance and help during their recent sad bereavement. 15121.

## IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 14, 1917

## The Pope's Peace Proposal As Seen By A Japanese General

THE September Talyo, as translated by The Japan Advertiser, quotes an unnamed Japanese General's analysis of the Pope's recent peace proposals. This Japanese military man reaches the interesting conclusion that the Pope's Note may cause trouble among the Central Powers, and thus aid rather than harm the Allies. He says:

"One need not be surprised at the peace proposal, be it made by the Pope or anybody else, just now. No one will object to anyone offering peace terms. But whether the intervention will succeed or not is another question."

"The Pope was once upon a time a great political influence and authority. Today his position is something like that of the Lord Abbot of the Honganji Temple. In the religious world he is universally revered and confided in, that is, by the followers of his sect. As a factor in the political or diplomatic world, he is honored as a matter of ceremony, as it were, but the task of attending to the exigencies incidental to the end of the world war is too heavy for him."

"But both Pope and Vatican are too wise not to know this. How is it then that knowing the fatuity of such a proposal he did make it? Of course there was a hidden motive, and this hidden motive was quickly discovered by the penetrating press. The German machination was what was at the back of it. Amid all the brave talking of the belligerent Powers one can easily detect the unmistakable evidence of universal desire for peace at the earliest date. But as there are questions of honor, prestige, etc., it is extremely difficult for the contending parties to find points of agreement."

"The Austro-Germans, being surrounded by the entire civilized world and having no powerful ally, are naturally more eager than the Entente nations to end the war. There is every proof to show that the Kaiser is making frenzied efforts to bring about peace. To cite the latest instances, the Russian revolution was one. The Kaiser had fanned the Russian revolution and sought to find in it a separate peace with Russia. The revolution was a success, but the other thing did not come out according to the Kaiser's program. Not only was it a failure but the Kaiser had inadvertently instigated a revolutionary fever at home; and this led to the downfall of the Hohenzollern Cabinet."

"The Kaiser is not the man to be downed by such a reverse. The next game he played was the Stock-

holm Socialist Meeting. He attempted to make the Socialists pull out the chestnut of peace by means of a single letter from the Pope. But he knew that the papal advice, once circulated through the world, should at least have the effect of turning the thoughts of peoples toward the desirability of peace. This would be no small help toward his larger aims. Of course he would know what to do next."

"On the part of the Entente Allies, they knew at once from whence came the cot. But coming as it did through the hands of the Pope, they would probably consider it polite to decline with polite thanks. So far we have not seen any likelihood of the Entente making a favorable answer."

"Thus while the prospect of the Kaiser making something out of this game is negligible, there is a fear that it may bring an unexpected result of a totally different nature."

"Of the two countries, Austria-Hungary and Germany, the former is suffering more severely than the latter, and the thirst for peace is keener in Austria than in Germany. This country consists of a conglomeration of races, a fact which is the source of great trouble even in peace time. Though appearances seem to indicate a strong internal unity, facts tell a different story. Of course there are some races in the country who are all eagerness to continue the war to a victorious end, yet they do not include the whole nation. So there is a grave fear of the Pope's peace proposal stirring up internal commotion in Austria-Hungary, before it may work any mischief to the Entente Allies."

"Should such a thing happen, it would be good-bye to the Austro-Hungarian unity, and the effect of such disruption would be potent in Berlin; and the Kaiser might end by falling into the pit of his own digging. Such a perverse eventuality has happened before, and the Kaiser's strategists have a strong tendency to invite such an ironical conclusion. After all, the Entente Powers may have just reason to express sincere gratitude toward the Pope of Rome."

LONG BOY  
Marching Song Of The  
Rookies

By William Herschell  
From Collier's Weekly

He was just a long, lean country gink  
From away out West where the hop-tods wink.

He was six feet two in his stockin' feet.

But he kep' gittin' thinner the more he'd eat.

Yet he was as brave as he was thin;

When the war broke out he got right in.

Unhitched his plow, put the mule away.

An' then the old folks heard him say:

Refrain

Good-by, ma! Good-by, pa!

Good-by, mule, with yer old he-haw!

I may not know what the war's about,

But you bet, by 'gosh, I'll soon find out!

An', O my sweetheart, don't you fear,

I'll bring you a king fer a souvenir!

I'll git you a Turk an' a Kaiser too,

An' that's about all one feller could do.

One pair of socks was his only load

When he struck fer town by the old dirt road.

He went right down to the public square

An' fell in line with the soldiers there.

The sergeant put him in a uniform,

His gal knit mitts fer to keep him warm;

They drilled him late, they drilled him long;

Then he marched away to his farewell song.

Refrain

## The Meaning Of Michaelis

War To The Knife

By Lovat Fraser

The new German Chancellor is no dove. His advent marks the determination of the Hohenzollerns, the military autocrats, and the Prussian squirearchy to fight on until they are defeated from within or pulled down from within.

We have heard much of gambles in this war, but the new disclosure is the most desperate gamble of all. The Kaiser has staked his crown upon the submarines. We had better take his wager very seriously, despite what Mr. Lloyd George said on Saturday.

The German Army is no longer regarded as an instrument of victory. Neither Herr Michaelis nor Hindenburg make the smallest pretence that they can "hack their way through." The new emblem of the Germans is not the eagle but the sword-fish.

I can conceive no greater mistake than the assumption that in some mysterious manner Herr Michaelis is a new herald of peace. We shall see more clearly where he stands if we consider the circumstances of his appointment. Bethmann Hollweg is believed to have come to the perfectly correct conclusion that Germany could not possibly win and had better make what terms she could. In this opinion he certainly had the support of Austria-Hungary and of Bavaria. The Roman Catholic Center, whose stronghold is chiefly Bavaria, joined others in backing the "peace resolution," a rather colorless statement which vaguely disclaimed "territorial expansion by force." But Bethmann Hollweg also saw that to induce Prussia to accept the loss of the war aims he must first placate the public by extending the narrow Prussian franchise.

It was these tendencies which brought the Crown Prince and Hindenburg and the Court Junkies and the Junkers scurrying post-haste to Berlin. Hindenburg evidently firmly believes that the submarines will bring Great Britain to her knees and neutralise the menace of the United States as a combatant. He is also greatly heartened by the chaos in Russia. The Court and the Junkers were meanwhile alarmed at the prospect of concessions to the Prussian electorate. They foresaw that the inevitable result would be to make Ministers responsible to Parliament instead of to the Crown, which would mean the doom of Kaiserism.

We know the sequel. I do not in the least believe that the Kaiser wavered, or that he allowed himself to be persuaded by the Crown Prince. He put the Crown Prince in the limelight so as to leave the way open for his own adoption of an alternative policy if the present experiment fails. Bethmann Hollweg was dropped, the beatings of Austria and Bavaria were ignored, and in Herr Michaelis a man was found who seems a very good stycco imitation of Bismarck.

The rest was easy. Herr Michaelis was trotted out at a garden party by the beaming Hindenburg for the benefit of the Roman Catholics, the National Liberals, the Majority Socialists, and all the tag-rag and bob-tail of the supposed recalcitrants. He went down to the Reichstag and made the rousing speech to which the world has listened. He expressed approval of the new Imperial promise concerning the Prussian franchise, knowing very well that the Emperor meant to break it as he has broken all his previous promises on the subject. He said flatly, in effect, that Ministers would not submit to the will of Parliament, which is the essence of the business of the democratisation of Germany. As for the "peace resolution," he swallowed it precisely as the tiger swallowed the young lady of Riga. The frontiers of the German Empire are to be "made secure for all time," which in a word means Belgium.

The Russian dreamers have had the only genuine answer they are likely to get. The words of the Kaiser, "There is only one will, and that is my will," still dominate Germany. The declarations of Herr Michaelis imply war to the knife; but they seem to have left the German Press and the German people rather sulky and extremely anxious.

There are two points at the opening of the Chancellor's speech which require prompt reply. The first is his revival of the stale allegation that Germany was "forced into war by Russia's secret mobilisation." Whatever Russia did in the last days of July 1914 was frank and open, and Germany was ahead of Russia.

The process of mobilisation in Russia was slow. The German machine had reached such perfection that the order to mobilise really meant "March!" So early as July 21, M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador at Berlin, reported to his Government that the preliminary notices for mobilisation had been sent out by the German authorities. The Germans proclaimed actual mobilisation on August 1, the order to become effective next day. At dawn on August 2 German troops were crossing the Moselle into Luxemburg. Germany had always meant to strike, and was ready.

The second point relates to a message alleged to have been sent by Bethmann Hollweg to the German Ambassador in Vienna, Herr von Tschirschky, on July 29, 1914, in which he instructed the Ambassador to deprecate Austria's attitude. If the Chancellor ever wrote that message, why was it not published in the German White Book? The Germans have been pretending for three years that during July, 1914, they were always sending messages to Vienna advising moderation; but they have only produced the text of one of these messages. And to whom were they sent? Von Tschirschky actually helped to draft the minatory Austrian Note to Serbia with the object of producing a European war, and when he had completed his foul work he secretly telegraphed the text of the Note to the Kaiser. Afterwards, having done as much as any man living to encompass the death of millions, he disclaimed all knowledge of the matter.

These points may appear obsolete, but they are not. They are being used afresh by Herr Michaelis to deceive the credulous German public. We shall hear of them again.

Germany, says Herr Michaelis, cannot again offer peace. She believes in her submarines. Ludendorff does not talk of battles but of submarine warfare. When the Chancellor declares that England cannot hold out much longer, he says what we know to be ridiculous. When he insists that submarine warfare "impairs England's economic life and her conduct of war from month to month in a growing degree," he is, perhaps, nearer the mark. Germany is endeavoring slowly to sap our vitality, and we have not yet destroyed her chance of doing so.

While the German autocrats are renewing their yows, what do we see in this country? The revival of party rancour, the mean and ignoble squabbles about Ministerial appointments, all with dismay those of us who are thinking about the war and nothing else. I read on Saturday in a notorious Radical weekly review an attack on Mr. Montagu, the new Secretary of State for India, because he is alleged to have deserted "the compact to stand by Mr. Asquith." What a compact! Are we to understand that last December, at the crisis of the Empire's fortunes, a number of these miserable politicians pledged themselves, not to help the war, not to join in defeating Germany, but to stand by a discredited leader?

What we want is statesmen who have made a compact to stand by the British Empire. At a time when the submarines are stabbing at our vitals the spectacle of Radicals and Tories bickering over the division of such loaves and fishes as remain is shameful and contemptible.

## War Time Wallops

"If the enemy navy can be induced to show themselves again, we will do the rest," says the Berlin *Ausgeber*. It must be awfully discouraging for the German Navy to go out hunting in the Kiel Canal day after day and never find the enemy.—*San Francisco Daily News*.

Some have wondered if the fact that the American troops in France will be up against a foreign tongue will not handicap them and lower their military efficiency. Possibly, to some extent. But they can shoot in any language.—*Yonkers Statesman*.

It would be difficult to recruit a regiment of American women soldiers, as was done in Russia, because there are hardly that many women in America having no dependents.—*Kansas City Star*.

The German military leaders refuse to believe that an American army has landed in France, and probably General Pershing will have to take his forces right into Berlin to convince them.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.

King A Hard Worker  
And 'A Clean Desk Man'

(From the London Daily Mail)

"There is one man who is working as hard as the hardest-worked man in this country, and he is the Sovereign of the Realm." When Mr. Lloyd George made this statement at Glasgow, bringing the audience to their feet in a burst of enthusiasm, he spoke of what was well within his knowledge.

The King takes no holidays. He is at work from early morning until late at night. He keeps himself informed at first hand of the multifarious activities of a great Empire at war. He receives every day summaries of the information which comes to the Government Departments and if he requires further enlightenment he asks the Minister or officer concerned to call and see him. His memory is wide and exact. He is not content until he is in full possession of the facts.

Being the head of the biggest concern in the world, his work has to be organised on scientific lines, or it would never get done. He gets up early in the morning and goes carefully through the newspapers. By 8.30 he is ready for his secretaries, and the morning mail takes until about 10.30, though work is at high pressure. From 10.30 until luncheon there are engagements at the palace, and these are so nicely ordered that every quarter of an hour is occupied.

"Do It Now," Motto  
Between 3 and 5 p.m. the King visits institutions such as munition factories, flying grounds, military establishments, war hospitals, and the like. Between 5.30 and 8 he is again at work, for scores of papers have to be considered and scores of documents signed. To take one instance, every list of promotions has to be signed with the King's own hand. During dinner other papers have a habit of coming in, and those are dealt with before going to bed.

The King's motto is, "Do it now." He is what the Americans call a "clean desk man;" he allows no unfinished work to accumulate. Wherever he goes—to the fighting front, to the Grand Fleet or elsewhere—messengers follow daily with despatches to be read and papers to be signed, and they bring the completed documents back to London, no time wasted.

He sees Ministers and Ambassadors, military and naval attaches, representatives of foreign Powers, heads of missions, both when they depart and when they return, high administrative officers of the Navy and the Army—interesting men and women of all sorts. The interviews are businesslike and genial. There are many ceremonial functions, of course, for that represents one of the important duties of a king; but the majority of callers come on business pure and simple. The Prime Minister frequently goes to the palace to discuss affairs. So do other Ministers. The King keeps himself well informed in foreign affairs.

Summons by Telephone  
Summons are frequently arranged by telephone. They are not, as is sometimes supposed, in the nature of royal commands. A busy man himself, the King is very considerate for other busy men. He will not have them disturbed in the middle of important work; he is careful not to interfere with their rare week-ends in the country.

Since the war began the King has made over 150 inspections of troops. He has seen nearly every division before it went to the front. He has visited upwards of 250 hospitals. He has been three times to the fighting front and three times to the Grand Fleet, to say nothing of numerous visits to naval ports, shipyards, docks, and bases. He has presented with his own hand over 10,000 decorations. He has inspected Canadian, Australian, New Zealanders, South Africans. He has received fighting men from America. He has discussed the war with illustrious men representing all our Allies.

All this, as may be imagined, leaves him little time for recreation. He rides at Windsor and at Aldershot, and he has dug potato plots at Frogmore, for he takes a keen interest in the increased production of food. When in London the main diversion he permits himself is stamp-collecting. His collection of British stamps is probably the best in the world. It is constantly enlarged by new issues and "sur-charges." His war-map room is brought up to date every day. Being a sailor, he has sea-charts of exceptional interest, and those also are constantly marked. Naval and military reports reach him daily. The Chief of the Imperial General Staff and the First Sea Lord frequently make their reports to the King.

The royal palaces are on strict food rations, and no alcoholic liquors are permitted within them. Except for a slight relaxation when, after his accident in France, he was under medical orders, the King has impos-

ed a pledge of abstinence on himself, and the royal household.

In short, the King might at the end of any day join the Gilbertian Kings of Barataria in singing:  
With a pleasure that's emphatic  
We retire to our attic  
With the gratifying feeling that our duty has been done.

## Almost 17,000 Vehicles

Between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., 15,960 vehicles pass along Fifth Avenue, New York, just in front of the Public Library. At this point the street is 55 feet wide, which allows for six lines of vehicles.

## Deep Peacefulness

Deep peacefulness of growing things  
Rests on the farm and wood.  
From happy heart the sparrow sings  
Unto her fledgling brood;  
The chirp of crickets in the grass  
Is warm with greetings when I pass,  
The cheerful message that it brings  
Saves all from solitude.  
—*Isaac Bassett Choate*.

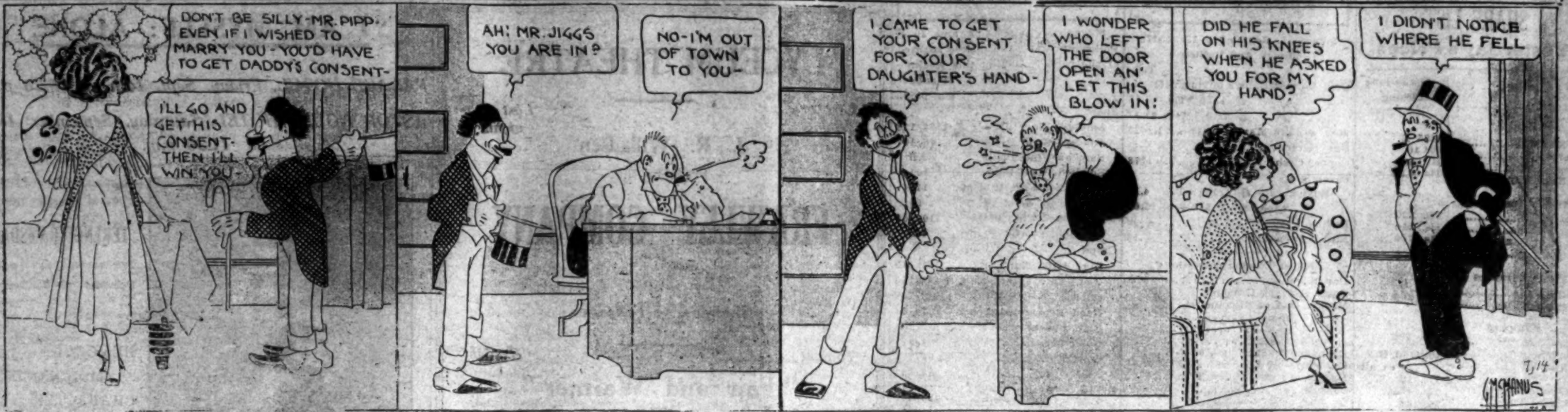
## Domestic Animals In U.S.



## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## The Great Note Will Be Heard Again

"The note of passion is missing in most of the voices which speak of religion today," says a Times correspondent.

"The preacher, like the political speaker, fears to let himself go; he respects sobriety and restraint; he is master of himself, and is not carried along by a force which has captured

him and will not let him go; there is little of the daemonic in the preaching of today.

"There is no mistaking the note of passion; it can be neither simulated nor silenced. But without it the fullness of the Christian Faith can never be expressed; when the time is come along by a force which has captured

note will be detected again. Men will speak once more with the abandonment and inspiration and passion which glow for ever in the Holy Scriptures. Joy Mingled With Agony

"There are parallels in all creative work to this experience of the soul. No great writer is without moments when he is led in glorious captivity by his theme. Then the material slowly and often tediously gathered, takes fire. The pen cannot keep pace with the torrent of thought. Such moments may recur only after long intervals; no artist could live under the continuous pressure of that hand which is laid upon him. But at times another 'birds him and leads him,' and he is spent after it is over. Inspiration is never sheer joy; it is joy mingled with agony.

"Since religion is of all concerns the inclusive and all-important, it would be strange if there were only cold and restrained speech on the lips of prophets and seers. There is, indeed, room for such sobriety; it is found in the Book of Proverbs and in the Epistle of James; but there is another note in the Holy Scriptures; the note of a burning inspiration; who can miss it in Isaiah? The prophets of Israel were not for ever speaking upon religion; but when they came out of the silence there was always the daemonic element waiting to blaze out. It could not be silenced; what could men do with prophets who cried, 'Thus saith the Lord? They were so manifestly not their own masters; sometimes they would have fled from their task, but they could not; His word was in them like a consuming fire.

"Words in the Gospels glow at times,

with a flame all the fiercer because of the restraint of the speaker. 'Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites!' The passion of the words makes the reader shrink; it must have been some such note in his voice, some such terrible earnestness in his bearing, which drove the money-changers from the Temple.

"In seasons of spiritual revival all men seem to catch something of the same inspiration; it is not they who speak, but the Spirit within them. Teachers of schools widely sundered are at one here; the note of passion is found in George Fox and in Blaise Pascal; it is heard wherever the facts of the Faith cease to be traditions, or secondary interests, and become the only realities.

The Secret  
"At the last the secret lies in the discovery of God, or, as the saints have always put it, in the revelation of God within them. Passion will never be regained by much thinking and analysis. No preacher can become passionately inspired by taking thought, or by exhorting himself, or by calling to mind the saints of the past. He must be forced back, first of all, upon the last realities.

"It is idle to imagine that the war has done this for all men, or even for vast numbers; but it is clear that for some the war has meant the deliberate concentration of the whole being upon the things that matter; it has brought them face to face with the realities by which men live; and these men may come out of the storm with a burden divinely given, to declare to others. The Thing itself as they have seen it will make them prophets, apostles, and evangelists.

"The great note will be heard again."

## The New 'Ruler Of The King's Navee'

Preston Slosson

In the New York Independent

Twenty years ago the Baltimore & Ohio lost a capable apprentice engineer who had just come of voting age. Eric Geddes had been in the employ of the corporation for only three years, subsequently to one year in the Homestead Steel Works of Pittsburgh, but he had done so well that he found

work waiting for him when he returned to his native land in India.

Here he was set to building railroads through the heart of the jungle and at last was rewarded, in the way such men like to be rewarded, by being placed in charge of the roads he had built. After six years' experience in India, England discovered that he was needed in the mother country and he entered the service

of the North Eastern Railroad Company, one of the most important British lines. Railroad men knew him well and admired him greatly, but he was still as far from 'Who's Who' as when he left an English school to make his fortune in America.

The great war brought him his chance as it did to many another Englishman. Lord Kitchener called upon the railroads of the nation to carry soldiers and supplies unceasingly from all parts of Britain to the great ports of embarkation. The North Eastern Railroad did its part so quietly and effectively that the general public did not realise the burden of transportation which war conditions had placed upon the railroads. But Lord Kitchener understood. He knew from his African campaigns that God is on the side not of the biggest but of the swiftest battalions, that a soldier who is not where he is needed is for practical purposes not in existence, and that saving an hour in the transportation of munitions and supplies may mean saving days of fruitless battle in the trenches. He retained Eric Geddes in the service of the war department to supervise the transportation of munitions from the factory to the front.

After the big drive on the Somme, Geddes was sent to France to reorganise the railroad system of the country, which had become frightfully congested in the attempt to supply all sections of the long entrenched line which ran from Switzerland to the sea with the necessities of war. He remained in France for a while with the dignified title of director general of transportation.

A Rapid Rise

After this his rise was rapid. The British ministry discovered that somebody was needed to take care of a number of vexatious details in the administration of naval affairs that few persons seemed ambitious to tackle. They created a new office, controller of shipping, and shoved Eric Geddes into it with the rank of vice-admiral, apparently on the theory that anybody who could run a railroad could learn how to run a fleet. At all events, Mr. Geddes could. Although he had never before had anything to do with shipping he worked up his department to such a point of efficiency that everybody acknowledged that he was fully competent to head the navy, though few thought that any British prime minister would have the courage to step outside precedent and appoint him to the position.

But the British government had, in the meantime, greased the way for his promotion by making him a knight. What might have been beyond the reach of plain Eric Geddes was possible for Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, and even the most conservative papers in England applauded the appointment of the new first lord of the admiralty.

## Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Mishima Maru ..... July 1

Suwa Maru ..... July 31

For Liverpool

Hitachi Maru ..... Sept. 5

Kashima Maru ..... June 24

Sado Maru ..... July 21

For New York

Suruga ..... Aug. 2

Toyooka Maru ..... Aug. 18

Teushima Maru ..... July 11

For San Francisco, etc.

China ..... Aug. 28

H. Luckenbach ..... Aug. 28

Tenyo Maru ..... Aug. 18

Venezuela ..... Aug. 18

For Tacoma

Manila Maru ..... Aug. 22

Panama Maru ..... Aug. 18

For Seattle

Sado Maru ..... Aug. 30

Yokohama Maru ..... Aug. 4

For Vancouver

Beattie Dollar ..... Sept. 17

Hazel Dollar ..... Sept. 2

Suki Maru ..... Aug. 29

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST  
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. and S. B.	\$485 B.
Chartered	\$44 10s.
Bank of China	R. 250
Bank of Communications	Tls. 6.30
Cathay, ordy.	
<b>Marine Insurance</b>	
Canton	Tls. 320
North China	Tls. 110
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtze	\$185
<b>Fire Insurance</b>	
China Fire	\$133 R.
Mongkong Fire	Tls. 300 B.
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	108s. 6d. B.
"Shell"	ex all
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 18
Shanghai Tug (T)	Tls. 46 1/2
Kochien	Tls. 34
<b>Mining</b>	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 S.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.50
Raub.	\$2.60
<b>Docks</b>	
Mongkong Dock	\$113
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 74
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 60 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 74
<b>Lands and Hotels</b>	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 64
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 78 S.
Weihaiwei Land	\$0 B.
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 50
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
<b>Cotton Mills</b>	
E-w. Co.	Tls. 162 1/2
E-w. Pref.	Tls. 90
International	Tls. 92
International (pref.)	Tls. 64
Loan-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 40
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 120 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 B.
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
<b>Industrials</b>	
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$92
Green Island	Tls. 7
Langkat	Tls. 13
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 100 S.
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall and Holt	\$15
Llewellyn	\$80
Lane, Crawford	\$97 1/2 B.
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$6
Weeks	Tls. 14 1/2 S.
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma	Tls. 9
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8 1/2
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 8 S.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 23 1/2 S.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1
Sukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1
Bute	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 1 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 2.30
Consolidated	Tls. 2 1/2
Dominion	Tls. 9 1/2
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Jaya Consolidated	Tls. 19
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan	Tls. 12 1/2
Kota Bahros	Tls. 17
Kroewek Java	Tls. 12 1/2
Padang	Tls. 9
Pangkalan Durian	Tls. 3 B.
Permatas	Tls. 0.90 B.
Rapah	Tls. 0.65 B.
Samagras	Tls. 7 1/2
Sekeo	Tls. 1.15
Senambui	Tls. 14
Senawang	Tls. 50 cents
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 7
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 12.20
Shanghai Malay-pref.	Tls. 1 1/2
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.45
Sungala	Tls. 11 1/2
Sungel Duri	Tls. 5 1/2
Sua Manggis	Tls. 0.32 1/2
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 2
Shiping	Tls. 1 S.
Shan Merak	Tls. 17 1/2
Shong	Tls. 2 1/2
Siobri	Tls. 5
Kiangbe	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
E. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$3
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 68
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 S.
More Bazar	Tls. 20
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 20
Shai Telephone	Tls. 76 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 200

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water, electric light, tel. W. 1271.

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 13, 1917.

## Money And Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ 117 1/2 = Tls. 35

@ 72.6 = Mex. \$1.17

Mex. dollars Market rate 72.2625

Bar Silver 177 1/2

Copper Cash 177 1/2

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 4/10 1/2 = Tls. 4.10

exch. @ 72.6 = Mex. \$5.65

Peking Bar 13

Native Interest 13

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 56d.

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Market rate of discount 5%

4 m-s. 5%

6 m-s. 5%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London T.T. 27.41

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. 47.63

Consols 1

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 4/10 1/2

London Demand 4/10 1/2

India (nominal) T.T. 343

Paris T.T. 67 1/2

New York T.T. 116

New York Demand 116 1/2

Hongkong T.T. 66 1/2

Japan T.T. 44

Batavia T.T. 27 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m-s. Cds. 5/1

London 4 m-s. Docy. 5/1

London 6 m-s. Cds. 5/1

London 6 m-s. Docy. 5/1

Paris 4 m-s. 69 1/2

New York 4 m-s. 120 1/2

Customs House Exchange Rates For

September

Hk. Tls. 3.95 @ 4/6 1/2

1 @ 22 1/2 = Francs 6.93

1 No quotation Marks 75.69

0.88 @ 108 1/2 Gold \$1

1 @ 47 1/2 Yen 3.25

1 @ 15 Rupees 3.81

1 @ 600 Roubles 6.63

1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

↑ Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, September 13, 1917.

Official

Langkat Tls. 11.50

Yangtzepoo Cotton (ord.)

Tls. 5.00

Unofficial

H'kong and S'hai Banks \$485.00

## INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, September 12.—Tenders

for Indian Council Bills and De-

ferred transfers were:

Tenders at:

Highest price:

Tenders at:

Receive:

Tenders For Transfers

Highest price: 1s. 5d.

Tenders at:

Receive: 4 1/2 s. 5d.

Deferred Transfers

Highest price:

Tenders at: 1/4 29/32

Receive: 4 1/2 s. 1/4 29/32

Total amount sold during the

week, Rs. 9,000,000.

Amount to be allotted next week,

week, Rs. 9,000,000.

## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic in-

formation has been received by

the general agent from the

Sumatra director and manager of

the Maatschappij tot Mij-

boschen Landbouwerexploitatie in

Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for

September 11 was 76 tons."

China Mutual Life Insurance

Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Ex-

change.

Telephone to us, Central

2601, or write to the Head

Office,

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the

above company, are prepared to

grant policies against Fire on For-

eign and Native Risk at Current

Rates.

FRAZAR &amp; Co.

## Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, August 29 and 30.—

Following were the prices realised

at the rubber Auction this week:—

Singapore

per picul.

Sheet

Smoked Fine Ribbed. @ 112 1/2/118

Smoked Good Ribbed. 118/107

Smoked Fine Plain. Nil

Smoked Good Plain. 101

Unsmoked Fine Ribbed. 113

Unsmoked Good 99

Unsmoked Fine Plain. 110/108

Unsmoked Good Plain. Nil

Crepe

Fine Pale Thin. 123/119

Good Pale Thin. 118/110

Good Pale Blanket. 113/108

Good Brown Blanket. 107/104

Fine Brown. 112/101

Good Brown. 104/92

Good Dark. 95/79

Barky. 84/60

Scrap

Virgin and Pressed. 85/40

Loose. 74/64

Sheet

Cupwashing. 100/87

Catalogued for sale Fels 18,897

(about 1,125 Tons).

Sold Fels. 10,161 (about 605

Tons).

At our auction this week a

quantity of 1,125 tons was catalogued

for sale, which figure is the high-

est on record. Reports of a firmer

market in London were counter-

acted by rumors of further advances

in Freight-rates, and the tendency

of the auction can only be described

as steady. Fine Ribbed Smoked

Sheet sold up to \$121 and Fine Pale

Crepe to \$123, the average prices

for these grades being \$120 and

\$122 respectively. Off-grades of

Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Pale

Crepe were neglected, and many lots

had to be withdrawn. There was

next to nothing of Unsmoked Sheet

on offer, and only in few instances

the prices met with sellers' ideas.

Medium and lower Crepes were on

an average below last week's level,

although in a few cases rather high

prices were paid for very attractive

lots.

On the second day there was

hardly any change in prices all

round. One small lot of Fine Pale

Crepe was sold @ \$124, which price,

however, was above the actual

market.

(MEYER &amp; MEASOR).

## London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, September 12.—Today's

rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 3 1/2 d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 10d.

sellers.

Tendency of Market: Weak.

Previous Quotation, London, Sept.

11.—

Spot: 2s. 10 1/2 d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 11 1/2 d.

paid.

Tendency of Market: Firm.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., have

received the following telegram from

Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London,

dated September 12:—

Spot price standard quality Rib-

bed Smoked Sheet 2s. 8 1/2 d.

Spot price standard quality First

Crepe 2s. 10 1/2 d.

Market firm but quiet, tendency

steady, ex warehouse (Singapore)

2s. 2d.

Gross receipts 30,045.39 \$3,337.48

Loss by currency 6,233.15 \$868.53

Effective Receipts 23,812.24 \$2,468.95

Percentage of loss

by currency de-

preciation 21.97 28.06

Car Miles run 74,364 78,484

Passengers carried 1,393,018 1,521,135

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, September 11.—Today's

silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 50d. Firm with

Buyers.

Previous Quotation, London, Sep-

tember 10:—

Bar Silver Spot: 49 1/2 d. Firm.

Amusements

OPEN - AIR CINEMA

PUBLIC GARDEN—AVENUE

JOFFRE 474

(EX-GERMAN GARDEN CLUB)

Every Evening at 9.15

SHOWING

A SELECTED PROGRAMME

of the

FUNNIEST COMEDIES

Admission price 70 Cents

## AMUSEMENTS

## LYCEUM THEATRE

Last two  
nights



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000  
 Reserve Fund ..... 1,900,000  
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office: 25 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Corbish Turner, Chairman.  
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
 W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.  
 The London City & Midland Bank Limited.  
 The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.  
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Ilolo, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavoy, (Lower), Hongkong, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital (fully paid) ..... 55,000,000  
 Reserve Fund ..... 26,900,000  
 Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000  
 Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Banks:

4a France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

4b London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Banks:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:

Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
 Silver ..... 18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Patterson, Esq.

Chief Manager, Hongkong—N. J. STRAIN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Iloilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan, and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

L. R. BREMNER, Manager.

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L. R. BREMNER, Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..... \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiquen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 3 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

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SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Capital &amp; Surplus... U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits... 1,010,000.00

Paid-up Capital ..... \$62,500,000.00

U.S. \$7,510,000.00

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de, Colon, Medellin, Macoris, (Cristobal C.Z.), Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, Sao Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Klunkang Road, SHANGHAI.

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## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500

Reserve Fund ..... 600,000

Head Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tails Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

7, Nanking Road.

7, Nanking Road.

7, Nanking Road.

7, Nanking Road.

7, Nanking Road.



**FOR AMERICA AND CANADA**

## For River Ports







# Business and Official Notices

## NOTICE

The Osaka Marine and Fire Insurance Co. hereby notify that Messrs. Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Shanghai, have been appointed Agents for their Company at Shanghai.

THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.  
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Shanghai.  
H. YAMAGUCHI,  
Mgr. Agent,  
4 The Bund (Union Building).  
Tel. Nos. 4234, 4047.

Commencing on September 15, 1917, the office hours of this firm will be from 9 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m.  
GASTON, WILLIAMS & WYMORE  
FAR EASTERN DIVISION, INC.  
JOSEPH J. KEEGAN,  
Managing Director.

## NOTICE

Chinese Local Tax Department  
Notice is hereby given that the monthly license fee of rickshaws plying for hire will be increased to \$1.00 each from October 1st, 1917, and that of big hand carts to \$2.00 each per month, commencing from the same date. The license fees of other kinds of vehicles will remain unchanged.

TSU QUIEN-HIEH,  
Director.  
15103

## FOR CHARTER

Steamer, 3,500 tons D/W, free January, 12 months time charter, limits Far Eastern Route.

Only bona-fide applications will be entertained.

Apply to  
C. A. MARTINHO-MARQUES,  
Ship Broker,  
96 Szechuen Road.

## High-class Provisions

Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Only the best!  
Motor Delivery Service  
C. EDDIE & CO.  
1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai.  
Tel. North 659

14819

## Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

### NOTICE

THE Directors are prepared to receive applications in Shanghai on or before 21st September, 1917, for 1,650 new shares, of £20 each at a premium of £15 per share (making in all £35 per share) of which £15 will be payable on Application and £20 on Allotment.

The new shares will rank for dividend from the 1st October, 1917, i.e., they will be entitled to one-quarter of the total (interim and final) dividend that may be paid in respect of the year 1917.

In allotting the shares, preference will be given to applications received from existing shareholders.

Forms of Application and full particulars as to the conditions of issue may be obtained at the Company's Head Office at Shanghai.

By Order of the Directors,  
ARTHUR P. WOOD,  
Secretary & Engineer-in-Chief,  
Shanghai, July 6th, 1917.

14439

## MODES DE PARIS

90r Bubbling Well Road.  
(Opposite Race Course).

MADAME CECILE begs to inform her patrons that she has returned from her vacation and is prepared to receive orders for dress-making of every description from September 1st, 1917.

14893

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE Offices of the undersigned are from the first of September located on the third floor of the Raven Trust Building, No. 15 Nanking Road, with main entrance from Szechuen Road.

HANS BERENTS,  
M. Nor. Soc. C. E. - A. M. Am. Soc. C. E.,  
Consulting Engineer.  
September 1, 1917.

14971

## The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

14819

Have you tried our

## "UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey?

THE WHISKEY  
OF QUALITY

Phone 2021  
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.  
WINE MERCHANTS  
73 Szechuen Road

## The Haw Yeng Chinese Carpet Factory

Only wool of the best quality obtainable in China is used, after careful sifting. In the manufacture of our carpets. Our workmen are experts in this line of business, specially engaged by us from Peking and Tientsin. Carpets of all sizes and designs, and in every shade and colour, are always kept in stock to meet the demands of the public, but carpets of any novel or special pattern can be made to order. All carpets and rugs sold by us have been highly eulogised by our European customers as marvels of cheapness, considering their good quality.

We have now for sale carpets made of genuine camel wool, our prices for which are fixed at the very moderate rates of 40, 50 and 60 cents per foot. Foreign patronage is respectfully solicited.

HWA YENG FACTORY.  
No. 127 Peking Road  
Between Honan and Shantung Roads

THERE are those whose will-power is very good when they have decided what they will do. But they find it difficult to arrive at a decision. They balance the pros and cons to weariness, and cannot settle the matter in hand. The truth is, their minds are confused, and it is but vaguely that they think at all. If this is your habit—that of indecision—you must summon your entire strength to its destruction. The difficulty is more or less constitutional; nevertheless it may be overcome.

WIDLER & CO.,  
Chungking, West China  
Born 1915—Still Existing.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

## METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

## SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

ARE NEVER SATISFIED

THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO

GRIFFITHS' STORES

FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S

DELICIOUS

"BLUE RIBBON"

TINNED FRUITS

TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER.

PERFORATORS

"Cancelled"  
"Void"  
"Paid"

Tel. 4778 THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Tel. 4778  
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

If you use ODOL you practise the most perfect hygiene of the Teeth on the basis of modern scientific principles. It preserves your Teeth better than any other dentifrice.

Price \$1.00 per bottle

Large stock on hand  
Special Wholesale Prices

Chyo and Company  
A 134 SZECHUEN ROAD  
(Opposite the Chinese Post Office)

Up-to-date FOR Artistic

## PRINTING

Ask  
SHANGHAI PRESS, LIMITED  
Office & Works: 38A HASKELL ROAD  
Phone: NORTH 2682

ANTIMONY REGULUS.  
(99% pure)  
ALWAYS IN STOCK.  
Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.  
Tel. address "HUPEHMIN"

Alma Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared a second interim dividend for the year ending 30th September, 1917, of 5 per cent on the issued Capital of the Company—being equal to 45 taels cents per Share, payable on 25th September, 1917, to registered shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 25th September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
HUGO REISS & CO.,  
Secretaries & General Managers,  
Shanghai, September 11, 1917.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, 1st October, in Bubbling Well district, good, modern house with garden, etc. Offers to H. 500 care of THE CHINA PRESS.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

FOR RENT, office flat, No. 1 Hongkong Road, 2nd floor. Self-contained, 7 large, bright, airy rooms, with north light. Early occupation. Very reasonable rental. For terms apply on premises.

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.  
Tel. 8482

### Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Phone 1913  
In No. 11, Facing Park, a large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Comfortable for a small family.  
A small cosy attic room.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position by lady stenotypist, with experience. Apply to Box 109, THE CHINA PRESS.  
15120 S.13

WANTED, position by young Chinese (college graduate), experienced typist, shorthand (slight), salary expected Tls. 35. Apply to Box 106, THE CHINA PRESS.  
15113 S.19

EXPERIENCED LADY stenotypist (Ally) desires position. Knowledge of general office work and French. Apply to Box 56, THE CHINA PRESS.  
15018

A GENERAL office man, experienced, American, wants employment in Shanghai. Excellent references. For particulars address Postmaster, Baguio, Philippines.  
15050 S.14

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Ally, THE CHINA PRESS.  
14156

## HOUSES TO LET

TO RENT: No. 73 Route Vallon, from September 15th. Detached residence, tennis lawn, Tls. 125 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.  
15107 S.1

TO LET, No. 4 Annam Road, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 85 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.  
14959

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, man with godown and shipping experience, for American firm. Reply, stating experience, salary expected, etc., to Box 112, THE CHINA PRESS.  
15125 S.16

WANTED, competent and experienced interpreter for established law firm. Exceptional opportunity for right man. Apply to Box 110, THE CHINA PRESS.  
15124 S.16

ASSISTANT required by lawyer. Good business connections—necessary. Give particulars to Box 108, THE CHINA PRESS.  
15119 S.15

WANTED FOR OUTPORT, young foreigner, 18 to 20 years of age, desirous of getting a good business training. Must be good at figures, write shorthand, and use Oliver typewriter. Apply in writing to Box 97, THE CHINA PRESS.  
15098 S.14

WANTED, a teacher of English for a girls' mission school in an outport. For particulars, apply to Mrs. W. H. Lacy, 10 Woosung Road.  
15087

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, fine Japanese puppies. Apply G. Carpi, No. 19 North Szechuen Road, from 10-12 a.m.  
15122 S.16

FOR SALE, 1 new model bicycle, one 100 volts electric iron, and 1 electric plate, at moderate prices. For full particulars, please apply to Box 98, THE CHINA PRESS.  
15099 S.16

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

## The Crest Hotel

SICCOWEI ROAD

THE  
MOST POPULAR  
EVENING RESORT  
IN  
SHANGHAI

## The Crest Hotel

## Shanghai Race Club

### SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

Subscribers are notified that the Drawing List for Subscription Griffins for the forthcoming Autumn Race Meeting will be posted at the Grand Stand at 5 a.m. on Friday, 14th Instant. Owners must take delivery of their Griffins as soon as possible, in the Grand Stand Enclosure.

Members are reminded that any alteration in ownership of a griffin must be declared to the undersigned before the griffin is claimed, otherwise disqualification will ensue.

By Order of the Stewards,  
A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary,  
Shanghai Race Club.  
15101

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.  
2a Jinkee Road.